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A WOUNDED GERMAN PRISONER BEING ESCORTED TO THE BARRACKS AT AMIENS.

(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



WOUNDED AUSTRIAN PRISONER TELLING HIS STORY OF THE BATTLE
TO SERBIAN SOLDIERS NEAR NISH.



SERBIAN WOMEN ASKING FOR NEWS OF WOUNDED RELATIVES AT THE MILITARY HOSPITAL, NISH.
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY AT QUEBEC ABOUT TO EMBARK FOR FRANCE ON THE SAXONIA.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



BRIDGE OVER THE MARNE BLOWN UP BY THE FRENCH TO HAMPER THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE.

(Photo from Edwin Levick.)

THE WAR SITUATION

Up to and Including October 4, 1914.

ON Saturday, Oct. 3, the campaign of the Aisne, or battle of the Aisne, as it is called, though it is a constant succession of battles, entered upon its fourth week. It has passed through many phases, and its purpose now is not the same as when it began. The first series of battles was fought by the Allies to force the Germans on before they could make sure of their position on the Aisne.

In this the Allies were not successful, and the Germans then attempted to take the offensive again and carry out their original plan of marching on Paris. In the fighting resulting from this move the Germans failed to accomplish their purpose, and then the campaign assumed still another phase. The French began their movement on von Kluck's right flank.

Many Battles in One

ANOTHER series of battles resulted from the Germans taking the offensive from Noyon to Le Catelet. They were successful in pushing the Allies back, not far, but far enough to check the flanking movement against von Kluck. In the east the Germans attempted to cut off Verdun, the movements to this end being conducted by the army of the Crown Prince and the Bavarian army.

This flanking movement was also checked, and the ground taken by the Bavarians was partly retaken by French reinforcements. The Allies then made another attempt to flank von Kluck, but were checked at Arras, and the Germans in the east resumed their own attack on the Allies' flank at the Meuse.

Meanwhile the Germans were obliged to conduct another operation for the purpose of preventing a reinforcement of the enemy. This was the attack on Antwerp, apparently made not so much for the purpose of capturing the city as to engage the Belgians and keep them from joining the armies on the Aisne. For a somewhat similar reason they began, toward the close of the week, a series of assaults at Roye, which developed into severe battles. These were for the purpose, evidently, of driving back the forces threatening their communications, and were only collateral to the main movements.

It will be seen from all this that if what is going on near the Aisne and the Meuse and the Oise is called "the battle of the Aisne," it is only for convenience. To call it a "campaign" sounds a little unnatural, for we are accustomed to con-

sider a campaign as the movement of an army toward a defined goal, with a number of successive battles, each at a point in advance of the preceding ones. Sherman's Georgia campaign, for instance, began with his movement southeast from Tennessee, and proceeded by regular stages to Atlanta, the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and the rest each marking a point of advance.

The Numbers Engaged

NEVERTHELESS these operations in the neighborhood of the Aisne are a campaign, a campaign which has already changed its character several times. The new conditions under which war is waged will make it necessary to revise our preconceptions. The immensity of the forces engaged has altered considerably the character of war.

How great are these forces? Germany has a million men in Belgium and two millions in France. She would outnumber the Allies if it were not necessary to hold a great army in Belgium, so that the little kingdom is still rendering almost as great assistance as she did at the beginning of the war.

France has her maximum strength now on the firing line, less the garrison troops, home guards, recruits in training camps, &c. Out of 4,000,000 men she has temporarily lost the services of probably 400,000 through sickness and wounds, and probably 60,000 killed. The strength of the armies actually at the front is estimated at 2,000,000 men.

It must be remembered that a very large part of the military strength of an army cannot be put on the firing line, because of the necessity of guarding railroads and supply depots and of innumerable other duties.

The English Forces

GREAT BRITAIN has at least 300,000 men on the Continent, and may have 400,000. The total force under arms in the various parts of the British Empire in all parts of the world is about 2,000,000 men. At least half of these will get into the fight in Europe if the war lasts long enough.

Belgium has about 80,000 men.

It will thus be seen that, leaving the operations in Belgium out of consideration, the forces engaged in France are about 2,000,000 on the German side and 2,300,000 on that of the Allies.

Armies in the East

RUSSIA has about 2,600,000 men on the fighting line. Of these probably 1,200,000 are undertaking to drive

back the German armies in East Prussia. In Galicia Russia has 800,000 on the fighting line, with 100,000 more garrisoning captured cities. The Russian Central Army accounts for the remaining 600,000.

She is confronted in East Prussia by 1,000,000 Germans on the line from Tilsit through Mariampol, Augustowo, Grajevo, and Mlawa, and in Poland by 500,000 Germans on the line through Plock, Piotskow and the Nida River. Austria has 800,000 men along the Donajel River in Galicia.

But Austria is also obliged to face Serbia and Montenegro, which are now invading her territory. She has 350,000 men operating against these enemies along the Save and Drina Rivers, breaking through Sarajevo and Mostar to the Dalmatian coast. The Servians have 250,000 at Belgrade and along the Drina River and in Southern Bosnia, and Montenegro, which is giving trouble out of all proportion to her size, like Belgium, has 35,000 in Southern Bosnia and attacking Cattaro.

Servia has an army of 400,000, but we are estimating only those at the front. Austria has to keep out of the fighting line probably a larger proportion of her troops than most of the others, because of the discontent in many of her provinces. Altogether, Russia's 2,600,000 men are confronted by about 2,300,000 Germans and Austrians.

Russia's Foes Combine

A BATTLE—or campaign—like that of the Aisne is apparently about to begin in the eastern field. The Germans and Austrians have combined their forces and are now presenting a battle line against the Russian advance through Poland and Galicia. As the two adversaries have approached each other a number of battles have been fought in the past week, in which the Russians appear to have had the best of it; but these are only preliminary to the great battle on the same scale as that of the Aisne, which cannot be long delayed and may have begun before these lines are printed.

The first sharp fighting in Asia began on Monday, when the Japanese, assisted by the British, drove in the German outposts and occupied all the high ground around Tsing-tau, the capital of Kiao-Chau. It is the first time since the invasion of China by the allied forces in 1900 when British and Japanese troops have fought side by side.



GENERAL SIR HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN, WHO SAVED THE BRITISH
LEFT WING DURING THE RETREAT NORTH OF PARIS.

(From the painting by John St. Heller Lander.)



BRITISH MEDICAL CORPS ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT HAVE PAINTED THE RED CROSS ON THE FRENCH ROLLING STOCK.

(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



GUN CARRIAGE ABANDONED BY GERMANS IN THEIR RETREAT FROM THE BATTLEFIELD AT SOISSONS

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



BRITISH BAGGAGE WAGON AT A MILITARY BASE IN FRANCE.
Note the extra wheel carried for emergency use.

(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



SORROWING WIVES AND MOTHERS AT BUDAPEST AFTER SEARCHING THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS
OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



GERMAN SOLDIERS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH AT THE BATTLE OF SOISSONS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood)



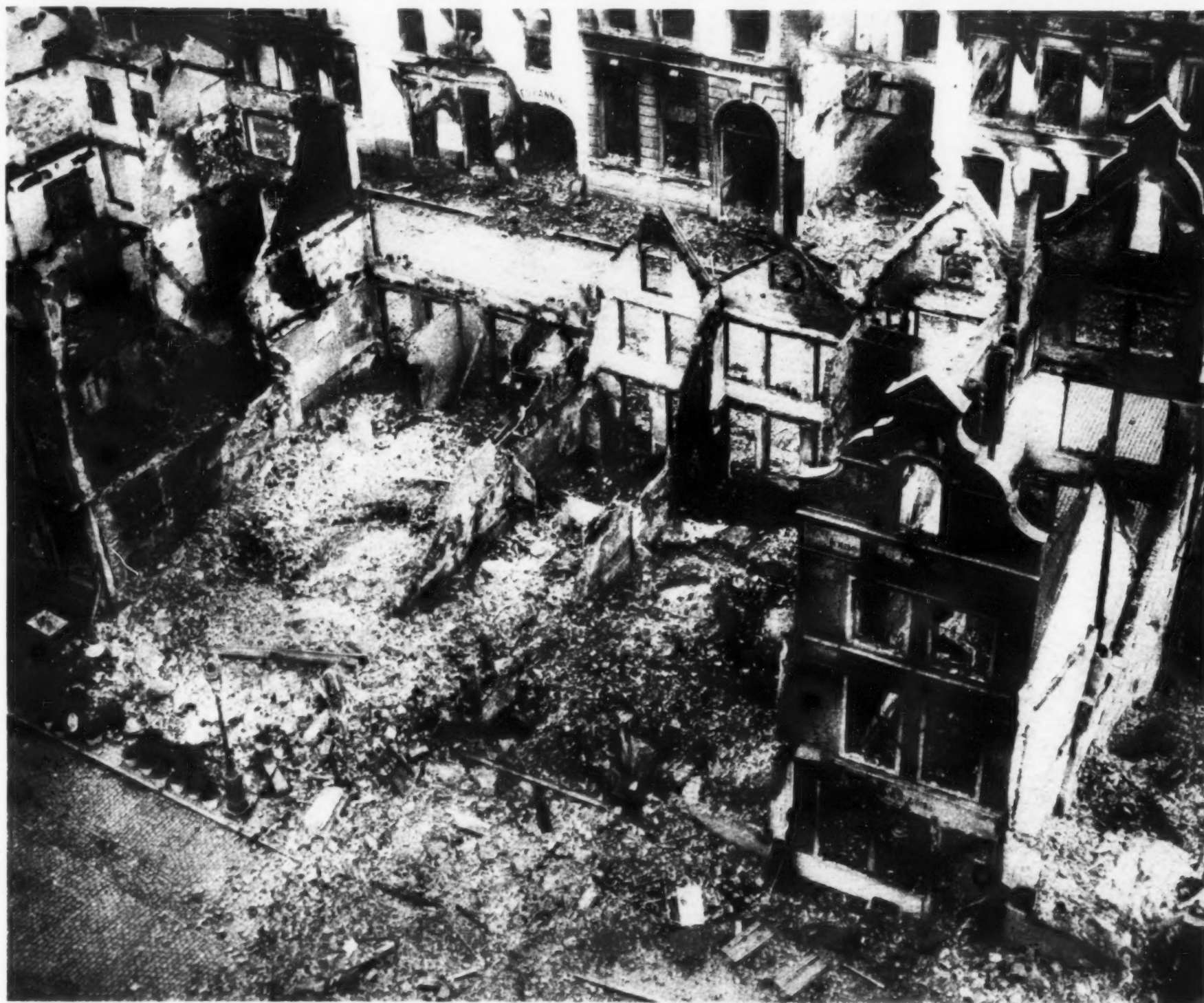
A DOG WAGON BRINGS UP THE RAPID FIRE GUN AND AMMUNITION TO AN ADVANCED BELGIAN SKIRMISH LINE.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



A CROWD OF REFUGEES WAITING FOR THE COMMISSARY OF POLICE TO DISTRIBUTE BREAD AT MALINES.

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



TERMONDE, WHICH HAS BEEN REOCCUPIED BY THE BELGIANS, IS NOW A HEAP OF RUINS

(Photo from the Daily Mirror.)



CHATEAU OF MONDEMENT WRECKED BY FRENCH ARTILLERY TO DISLODGE GERMAN HEADQUARTERS STAFF

(Photo (C) by Brown Brothers.)



KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM (IN THE GATEWAY) WATCHING THE DEPARTURE OF A CYCLE CORPS

(Photo (C) by Press Illustrating Co.)



BELGIAN PRIEST READY FOR RED CROSS SERVICE BEHIND THE TRENCHES AT AERSCHOT.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



SERVIAN RESERVISTS ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT.

(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



HUNDREDS OF BELGIAN REFUGEES ARE BEING FED AT ALEXANDRA PALACE, LONDON.

(Photo (C) by Press Illustrating Co.)



BRITISH ENGINEERS WITH PONTOON BOATS ON WAGONS ASSEMBLING BEFORE CHATEAU THIERRY.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood)



Boy Scouts Are Used to Guard
the Railroad Tracks
in France.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



Identification Tag Worn by British Soldiers
Shows Name, Regiment, Official
Number and Religion.
(Photo from Brown Bros.)

"THE LAST CARTRIDGE," By A



A DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN THE DEFENSE OF BALAN, A SUBURB OF SEDAN.
The Artist de Neuville Fought in the Ranks Through the Franco-Prussian War.

(Courtesy of Monel, Jo)

WAR EXTRA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914

y Alphonse Marie de Neuville



F SEDAN, WHICH SURRENDERED TO THE PRUSSIANS SEPTEMBER FIRST, 1870.
ussian War and His Vivid Pictures Are Unique in Their Accuracy of Detail.
ay of Menet, Joyant & Co.)



FRENCH PRISONERS GUARDED BY GERMAN RESERVISTS PASSING THROUGH A VILLAGE IN GERMANY.
(Photo by Emil Meiner)



AUSTRIAN PRISONERS ARRIVING AT NISH, THE TEMPORARY CAPITAL OF SERBIA.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



GERMAN PRISONERS BOARDING A VESSEL AT ANTWERP EN ROUTE FOR ENGLAND.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



HOUSES DESTROYED BY SHELL FIRE NEAR DOUAI, FRANCE.
(Photo (C) by A. Franks.)



PRISONERS WASHING IN THE GERMAN PRISON CAMP AT ALTEN GRABOW, NEAR BERLIN.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



A REGIMENT OF FRENCH ZOUAVES ABOUT TO ENTRAIN FOR THE FRONT.
(Photo (C) by A. Franks.)



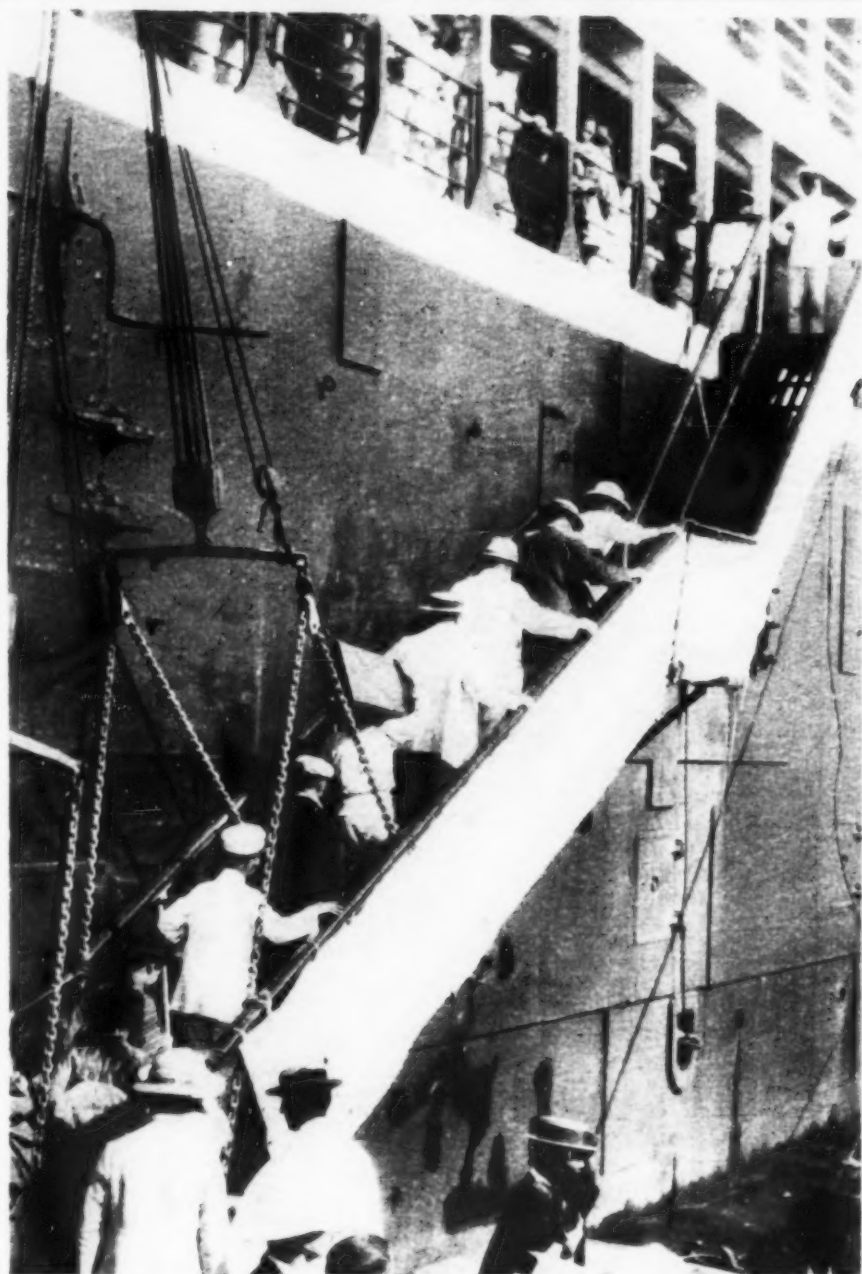
A BELGIAN PRIEST TENDS A WOUNDED MAN AS HE IS CARRIED TO THE HOSPITAL
(Photo from T. W. Williams.)



CANNON ABANDONED BY THE GERMANS ON A BATTLEFIELD



TURKISH RECRUITS AND RESERVISTS ON THE WAY TO THE ARSENAL AT JERUSALEM
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



DEPARTURE OF THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR, COUNT REX, FROM YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.



BELGIANS GUARDING A HOUSE IN ANTWERP DAMAGED BY A BOMB FROM A ZEPPELIN.

(Photos from Brown Bros.)



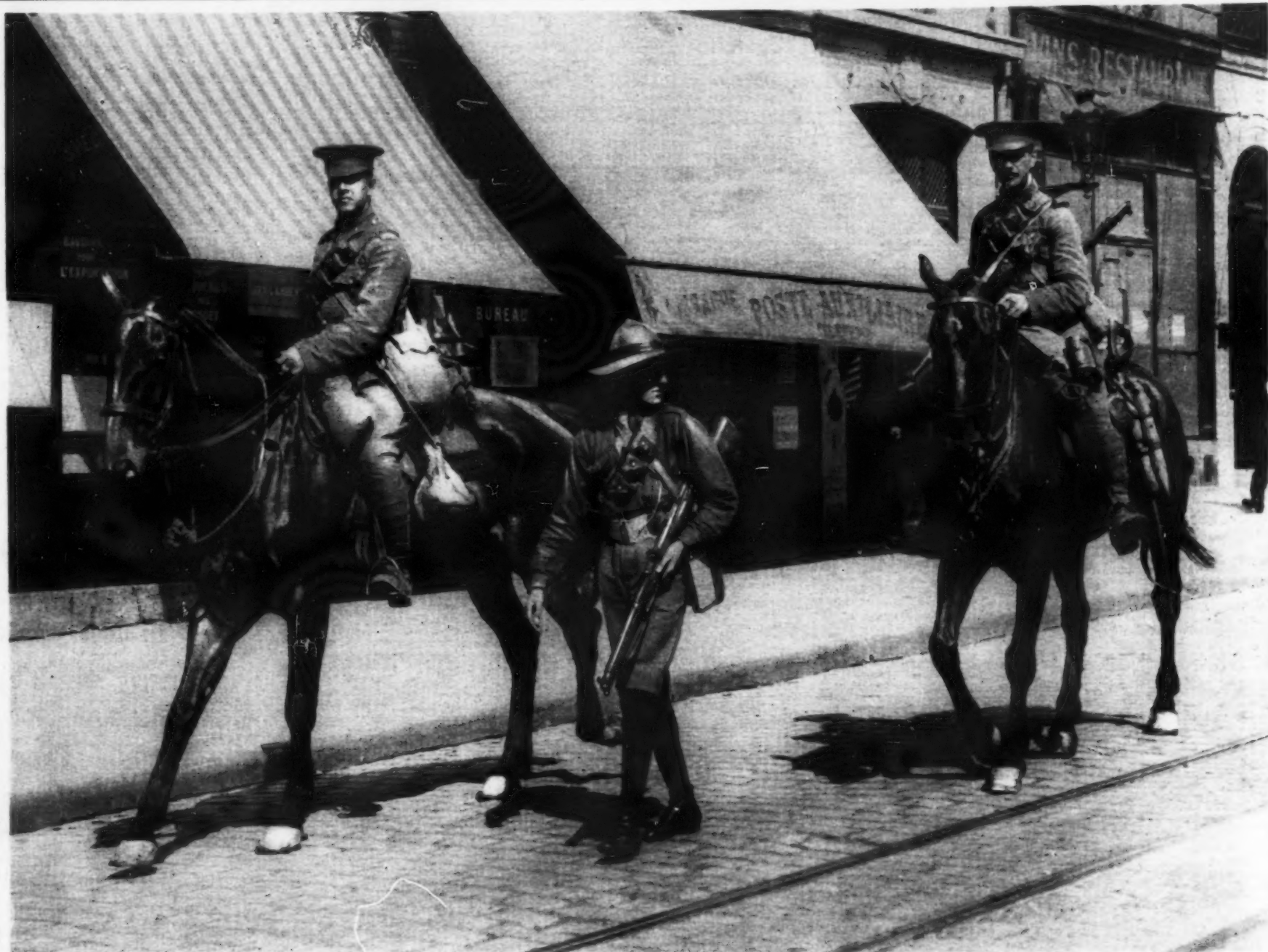
BARRICADE OF HORSES KILLED IN BATTLE ACROSS A ROAD ON A FARM AT DIEST.

(Photo (C) by George Grantham Bain.)



HOUSEHOLD GOODS LEFT IN THE STREETS OF LIESELE BY BELGIAN REFUGEES.

(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



A FRENCH BOY SCOUT PILOTING TWO BRITISH CAVALRYMEN THROUGH THE STREETS OF PARIS.
(Photo from Sport & General War Service.)



A PARTY OF TURCOS, FOLLOWING UP THE RETREAT OF THE ENEMY, PASS THROUGH AMIENS.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



A WOUNDED SERBIAN DESCRIBING THE HORRORS OF WAR TO HIS FAMILY AT NISH.

(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



Horses Killed in an Alley Wrecked in the Bombardment of Soissons.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

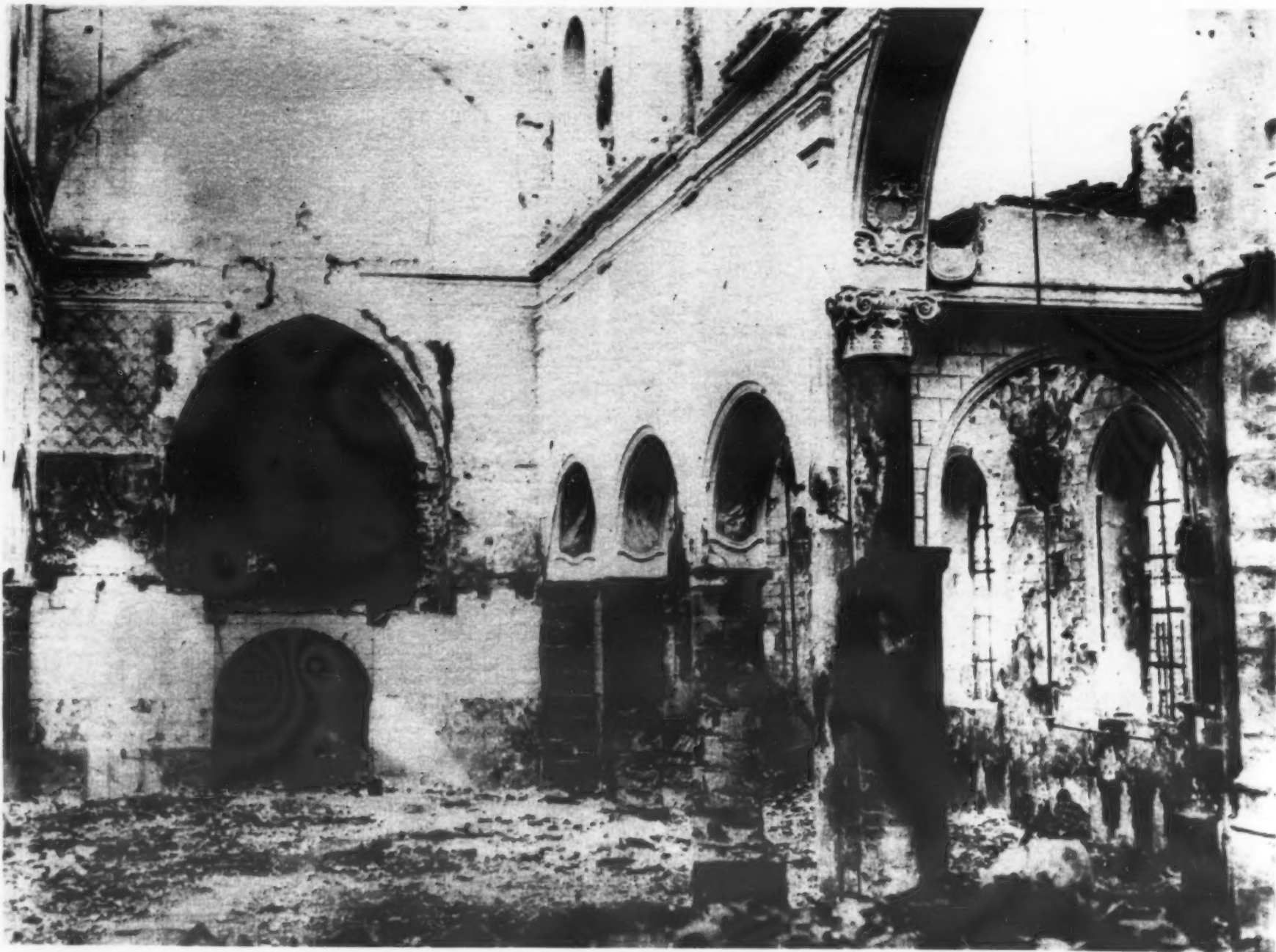


Cattle Used as Barricades in the Battle of Melle and Quadrecht Buried by Peasants.

(Photo (C) by Press Illustrating Co.)



BRITISH INFANTRY AND TURCOS GUARDING THE STREETS OF SOISSONS AFTER THE BATTLE.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH AT VISE AFTER BEING BOMBARDED AND BURNED.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood)



COILS OF WIRE PLACED TO PROTECT BELGIAN TRENCHES FROM EXPLODING SHELLS.
The houses in the background were destroyed.



RUINS OF THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE AT SENLIS, THIRTY-TWO MILES NORTH OF PARIS.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



WOUNDED BELGIANS IN THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AT GHENT.
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



AN UNUSUAL SCENE IN A CITY THOROUGHFARE--LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS AT MUSKETRY DRILL IN THE STREETS OF HULL, ENGLAND.



A Bridge at Meaux on the Marne Temporarily Restored by French Engineers.

(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



Belgian Military Aviators Who Have Arrived at Ghent From Namur via Paris.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



BELGIAN ARTILLERY WAITING TO BE CALLED INTO ACTION AT A TOWN NEAR GHENT

(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



FIVE GERMAN OFFICERS KILLED AT MELLE
WERE BURIED IN THIS BELGIAN GARDEN.

(Photo from Sport & General War Service.)

NEXT SUNDAY

The New York Times
will present the third of a
great series of articles by

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

on what America should
learn from the war. Plac-
ing passing events in the
perfect perspective of a his-
torian, Mr. Roosevelt sifts
and analyzes

*"The ultimate causes of the
present dreadful conflict."*



UNDER PROTECTION OF THE UNION JACK. BELGIAN REFUGEES FIND A HOME AT THE KENSINGTON GUARDIANS INSTITUTE, LONDON.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)